

ST. XAVIER'S SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, DELHI-54

Class: 7

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2

Time: 1½ hours

Date: 27.02.2015

ENGLISH

Marks: 60

QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED IN THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION

You may be fascinated by the idea of getting your skin painted to flaunt it! Moreover when permanent tattoos are a strong style statement and everyone is going for the kill, why should you be left behind? Be careful! Although, show-off may be the most pressing reason you would go to get yourself a permanent tattoo done, the harms are many and diverse.

Permanent tattoos are basically those designs that are impressed upon our skin with a pointed needle-like machine that injects coloured inks onto the skin, and are there to stay. The harms associated with permanent tattoos are many. They could range from reaction from tattoo colours to bleeding skin. Once the tattoos are made, even then the pain does not end. Any form of cuts in the skin can be a source for a bacterial infection to develop which in turn may be a cause for low immunity.

Alright! Even if you were brave enough to bear all the pain and get yourself tattooed, and after sometime you just want to get rid of it, what are the easiest options? It's disappointing to know that despite advancements in technology, we still do not have painless and easy ways to get rid of tattoos. Complete removal without scarring may be impossible.

Is all this pain necessary? I think not.

A1. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

- a) From the first paragraph, can you identify the reason why tattoos are so popular? (1)
- b) What are permanent tattoos? (1½)
- c) 'The harms are many and diverse.' What are the harms? (2)
- d) 'Complete removal without scarring may be impossible.' What is the writer trying to say? (1)
- e) If you were permitted to get yourself tattooed, what will you do and why? (1)
- f) Find a synonym of the word 'flaunt' from the passage. (½)
- g) Give a suitable title to the passage. (1)

SECTION B: GRAMMAR

B1. Fill in the blanks with the kind of adverbs given in brackets: (4x½=2)

- a) India will _____ emerge as a powerful nation. (adverb of time)
- b) Ruskin Bond _____ writes about life in the countryside. (adverb of frequency)
- c) The gardener shouted _____ at the children for plucking flowers. (adverb of manner)
- d) Could you tell me _____ I should submit this form? (interrogative adverb)

B2. Insert the adverbs given in brackets in their correct positions and rewrite the sentences:

- a) Contented persons complain against their fate. (seldom) (4x½ =2)
- b) My father was surprised at my story. (quite)
- c) He has come in. (just)
- d) Mr. Gupta hasn't been keeping too well. (lately)

B3. Pick out the adverbs and state their kind: (2x½ =1)

- a) The girl was too shy to be an airhostess.
- b) Honest people are respected everywhere.

B4. Join these sets of sentences with relative pronouns: (3x½=1½)

- a) My brother has broken his tooth. He is four years old.
- b) Tsunamis can cause a lot of damage. Tsunamis are big waves.
- c) The incident was very inspiring. You narrated it to me.

B5. Identify the errors in pronouns in the following sentences and rewrite the correct sentences:

- a) Rosie and me play badminton together. (3x½=1½)
- b) With who are you going to see the film?
- c) My parents have decided that we will paint the house ourself.

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- B6. Pick out the pronouns and state their kind: (4x1/2=2)
- a) These are woollen gloves.
 - b) The Chief Minister himself looked into the matter.
 - c) Did Ram buy anything from the shop?
 - d) Which is the shortest way to the railway station?

- B7. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions: (4x1/2=2)
- a) He tied the collar _____ the dog's neck and took him for a walk.
 - b) The period _____ Dusshera and Diwali is my favourite time of the year.
 - c) All the papers were signed _____ this pen.
 - d) I wasn't home, so the postman slipped the letter _____ the door.

- B8. Change these sentences into indirect speech: (4x1 1/2 =6)
- a) The doctor said, "The patient has explained the problem to me."
 - b) Mary said to me, "Your new dress is very beautiful."
 - c) Deepika said to me, "When did you arrive here?"
 - d) The teacher said to the students, "Read the questions very carefully before you start writing the answers."

- B9. Punctuate the following sentence: (2)
- ritu asked can i borrow your copy of sherlock holmes

SECTION C: LITERATURE

C1. Answer the following questions with reference to the context:

- I. "I'll go my chief-I'm ready:
It is not for your silver bright;
But for your winsome lady."
a) Name the poem and the poet. (1)
b) Who spoke these lines? (1/2)
c) Explain- 'It is not for your silver bright.' (1 1/2)
- II. 'Courage is everything, strength and age are not important.'
a) What was the speaker trying to explain through this statement. (1 1/2)
b) How did the listener react to this? (1 1/2)

C2. Answer the following questions in brief: (4x1=4)

- a) How did Huck and Jim spend their time on the raft?
- b) What kind of opinion did Father have about Swami?
- c) How many athletes were competing in the race? Where had they come from?
- d) Explain the line 'I'll meet the raging of the skies, but not an angry father.'

C3. Answer the following questions in detail: (3x2=6)

- a) What happened when Lord Ullin and his men reached the shore?
- b) What was the first thing that came out when the two strangers started talking? What were the secrets that each of them disclosed?
- c) In the poem 'Nine Gold Medals' Who gave out a cry in frustration and anguish? Why?

C4. Write a detailed character sketch of Swaminathan or Huck. (3)

SECTION D: WRITING

D1. Write a paragraph on the following topic - A day at Xavier Fair (7)

D2. Design an advertisement for a shampoo (6)

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Time: 30 minutes

Date: 27.02.2015

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Marks: 20

Name _____ Cl. & Sec. _____ Roll No. _____

Note: All the answers should be done on the question paper itself.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Read the passage given below and answer the questions by choosing the correct option.

Throughout history there has always been people who can make other people laugh. Early clowns, from the stupidus of ancient Rome to the court jester, often both offended and delighted listeners with their comments and songs. They were not silent performers as seen in today's circus rings. They lost their voices when the large dimensions of three-ring circuses made it impossible for the audience to hear them.

There are many different categories of circus clowns. Walk-around clowns use an animal or a prop as a part of their routine. A carpet clown performs while mingling with the audience. Then there are acrobatic clowns, riding clowns, juggling clowns etc. Everything a clown does looks easy, but its not. Making people laugh can be hard work.

Clown alley- from the old ringmaster's call, "Clowns, allez" (French for 'go') - is the name of the dressing area where the clowns put on their make-up and costumes.

Clowns are also white face, auguste and character. The neat white face is usually a strict clown who sets up the punch line for the joke with a partner who is typically an auguste (German nickname for someone who is clumsy). The auguste wears an oversized suit or baggy pants and big shoes. Character clowns perform as different personalities. The most famous character clown is the tramp. Tramps wear costumes that are torn and shabby.

Entertainers have been wearing make-up since ancient times. In the early days, the face was sometimes whitened with flour to emphasize large, dark eyes and bright red lips so everyone in the audience could see such exaggerated facial expression. Legend has it that a French clown who was a baker by profession was the first to perform with his face white from his job.

A close up look at a clown's face frightens some people because the eyebrows aren't drawn where they naturally grow, lips are lost in a sea of red, and the hairline is often gone completely. But the face is meant to be seen fifty feet above the ring, and from this distance every feature looks right. It is also considered bad taste for a clown to appear in public partially out of costume, or for a clown to do 'normal' things, like eating lunch while in character.

1. When the author states that clowns 'lost their voices' he means that clowns
 - a) Became silent to avoid offending people
 - b) Began to perform silently because of larger audiences
 - c) Realized audience members often spoke another language
 - d) Discovered that physical comedy was becoming more popular
2. A poodle would most likely be part of an act performed by a
 - a) riding clown
 - b) juggling clown
 - c) acrobatic clown
 - d) walk-around clown
3. Words such as allez, auguste and stupidus show that
 - a) Professional clowning has international roots
 - b) Audiences are impressed by fancy expressions
 - c) Unusual labels make the clowns seem more interesting
 - d) Some ideas are best expressed in their original forms
4. According to the passage, if you worked in a dressing room of a circus and you specialized in baggy clothing, which set of clowns would report to you?
 - a) The stupidus and the tramp
 - b) The auguste and the white face
 - c) The court jester and the riding clown
 - d) The carpet clown

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5. A modern clown draws eyebrows where they do not naturally grow and lips that are 'lost in a sea of red' in order to
- a) create a frightening image b) make the face visible from far away
c) employ the most current style of face design d) copy the make-up of clowns from ancient times
6. "Alley" became a part of the expression "clown alley" because of
- a) the make-up used by clowns b) the shape of a dressing room
c) a foreign word used by a ringmaster d) a hall built to display images of circus performers
7. A professional clown in full make-up would NOT be seen
- a) showing children how to juggle b) posing for an artist painting eggs
c) walking among audience members d) eating lunch at a fast food restaurant
8. The French Clown who "was the first to perform with his face white from his job" most likely appeared with face coated with
- a) greasepaint b) white paint c) flour d) light crepe hair
9. In the poem 'Lord Ullin's Daughter', 'waters wild went' is an example of
- a) simile b) metaphor c) alliteration d) rhyme scheme
10. The idiom 'rub salt in a wound' means
- a) pay more than what is affordable b) agree about everything
c) make someone feel bad about something that is already painful d) jealousy
11. In the poem 'Nine Gold Medals', the poet wants to convey
- a) The importance of Special Olympics
b) The nobility of sportsman spirit
c) The frustration and anguish felt by the smallest athlete at losing the race
d) The excitement of the spectators
12. In the context of the lesson 'Huck Meets the Duke and the King', the word reveal means
- a) make known b) feel sorry c) bring to view d) not given to change
13. He will say, "God loves all creatures". Choose the correct Indirect Speech.
- a) He would say that God loves all creatures.
b) He will say that God loved all creatures.
c) He told me that God loves all creatures.
d) He will say that God loves all creatures
14. This is not my coat. Mine is grey. Here 'mine' is
- a) possessive pronoun b) personal pronoun c) relative pronoun d) indefinite pronoun
15. The teacher gladly agreed _____ my proposal.
- a) with b) to c) on d) at
16. Choose the most appropriate idiomatic expression for- 'the most direct route without worrying about risks'
- a) push comes to shove b) get cold feet
c) take the bull by the horns d) be in the same boat
17. Bring these medicines from the market immediately. Immediately is
- a) adverb of manner b) adverb of time c) adverb of degree d) adverb of frequency
18. Who was the burglar caught _____?
- a) from b) by c) for d) at
19. The stadium was fully packed with spectators. Here 'fully' is
- a) adverb of time b) adverb of frequency c) adverb of degree d) adverb of place
20. They were angry with _____ for that silly mistake.
- a) himself b) themself c) themselves d) ourselves

